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The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in Sudan,

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Recalling also its previous resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000),1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which reaffirm, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations World Summit outcome document; 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012) on children and armed conflict; 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; and 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) on women, peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions reaffirming that there can be no peace without justice, and recalling the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity and to ensuring justice for crimes committed in Darfur, welcoming the ongoing investigations by the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government of Sudan, and encouraging further progress in this regard,

Bearing in mind the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and its additional protocol of 16 December 1966, along with the 1969 Convention of the Organization of African Unity governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa, as well as the African Union Convention of 29 October 2009, on the Protection of and Assistance to internally displaced persons in Africa,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Sudan dated 5 July 2011 (S/2011/413), including its recommendations, and also recalling the conclusions of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2012/1) adopted on 11 October 2012,

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Reiterating its support for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) as a solid basis for the Darfur peace process; *expressing* its strong commitment and determination to support the peace process, *welcoming* progress made so far but *deploring* the serious delays in the implementation of the DDPD, *urging* the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement to accelerate the implementation of the DDPD in order to deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, welcoming the signature of the DDPD by the Justice and Equality Movement — Bashar faction and its reaffirmed commitment to the DDPD's implementation, and urging swift implementation of its commitments, and *encouraging* the international community to assist the signatories in this regard, *deploring* also the fact that some armed groups have refused to join the process and are impeding implementation of the DDPD and *strongly urging* them to support the process, *condemning* any actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of Sudan, and *strongly urging* the Government of Sudan and all the armed groups, including the Sudan Liberation Army, Abdul Wahid faction (SLA/AW), the Sudan Liberation Army, Minni Minawi faction (SLA/MM), and the Justice and Equality Movement faction headed by Gibril Ibrahim, to make every effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the DDPD, and to agree upon a permanent ceasefire without further delay or preconditions,

Underlining, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the AU, consistent with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in Sudan, and welcoming, in particular, the efforts of the AU High-level Implementation Panel for Sudan under the leadership of President Thabo Mbeki working in cooperation with UNAMID, to address in a comprehensive and inclusive manner the challenges of peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July (S/2013/420) on UNAMID,

Commending the efforts of UNAMID towards promoting peace and stability on Darfur, and reiterating its full support for UNAMID,

Strongly condemning attacks on UNAMID, most recently the attack on 13 July in which 7 peacekeepers were killed and 17 peacekeepers and police were injured; *expressing* its deep condolences to the Governments and families of those killed; *calling on* the Government of Sudan swiftly to investigate these attacks and bring the perpetrators to justice and *welcoming* the Government's publicly stated commitment to do so in respect of the 13 July attack; and *calling* on all parties in Darfur to cooperate fully with the Mission,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions; *encouraging* the full implementation by UNAMID of its Chapter VII mandate; *underlining*, in this regard, the importance of UNAMID deterring any threats to the implementation of its mandate, and the safety and security of its peacekeeping personnel in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and *expressing its concern about* the urgent need to raise the operational and self-sustainment capabilities of those military and police contingents, who have yet to do so, to the agreed levels,

Expressing deep concern at the increased violence and insecurity in some parts of Darfur in recent months, including notably the escalation in inter-tribal fighting, and at confrontations between the Government of Sudan and the armed groups, *expressing deep concern* that such clashes, including attacks by rebel groups and aerial bombardment by the Government of Sudan, inter-tribal fighting, banditry and criminality continue to threaten civilians, and that attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers continue to restrict humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, *acknowledging* the efforts of Sudanese authorities to mediate in inter-tribal fighting, and *urging* their continued work, *calling on* all parties to cease hostilities, including all acts of violence committed against civilians, and urgently facilitate unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, while *continuing to note* that the overall security situation in Darfur has improved since the deployment of UNAMID,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and other signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee UNAMID unimpeded freedom of movement in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate,

Expressing deep concern at the hindrances to UNAMID in the implementation of its mandate, including movement and access restrictions,

Expressing deep concern at the significant increase in population displacements this year and the consequent increase in humanitarian assistance and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately two million IDPs and refugees remain displaced, further *expressing deep concern* at the deteriorating conditions for the internally displaced in Darfur as well as for new refugees in neighbouring countries and Chadians who have fled Darfur, and at the situation of refugees and IDPs unable to reach camps, and therefore vulnerable to ongoing violence or lacking humanitarian assistance, stressing the importance of continued international support to address these needs, *recognizing* that some displaced will settle permanently in urban areas, but *underlining* the need to ensure security in areas of return,

Expressing its concern at the hostilities between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army, Abdul Wahid faction (SLA/AW), the Sudan Liberation Army, Minni Minawi faction (SLA/MM), and the Justice and Equality Movement faction headed by Gibril Ibrahim, and *reiterating* that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur, and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace,

Expressing concern about links between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and *demanding* that any form of direct or indirect external support for such groups ceases,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of Mr. Ibrahim Gambari as the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur and Head of UNAMID, and welcoming the appointment of Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas,

Reiterating its condemnation of all violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Darfur and in relation to Darfur, *calling* on all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian

law, *emphasizing* the need to bring to justice the perpetrators of such crimes, and *urging* the Government of Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect,

Welcoming work by UNAMID to revise its protection of civilians and early warning strategies, and urging their finalization and implementation,

Stressing the importance of continued to efforts to enhance effective working between UNAMID's military, civilian and police components, and between UNAMID and humanitarian organizations in Darfur, in the implementation of its mandate,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole as well as the region, *welcoming* the ongoing good relations between Sudan and Chad, as well as the deployment of a joint force under a joint command along the border, and *encouraging* Sudan, Chad and CAR to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Welcoming the holding of the Darfur Donors' Conference in Doha on 7-8 April, noting its endorsement of the Darfur Development Strategy and urging donors to honour their pledges and fulfil their obligations in a timely manner, and affirming that development can help support a lasting peace in Darfur,

Determining that the situation in Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNAMID as set out in resolution 1769 (2007) for a further 13 months to 31 August 2014;

2. *Recalls* its decision that UNAMID's uniformed personnel would be reconfigured so that UNAMID shall consist of up to 16,200 military personnel, 2,310 police personnel and 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each; welcomes the steps taken by UNAMID towards implementation of this decision; and urges its completion within the stipulated timeframe, as well as continued efforts by UNAMID to ensure that its uniformed personnel are focused on the areas in Darfur facing the highest security threats;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct, in close consultation with the African Union, and seeking perspectives from all relevant parties, a detailed and forward-looking review of UNAMID's progress towards achieving its mandate, including in light of major changes and developments in the situation in Darfur since UNAMID's establishment, progress towards its benchmarks and consequences for UNAMID; and requests that he present options and recommendations on improving UNAMID's effectiveness to the Security Council by 28 February 2014;

4. *Underlines* the need for UNAMID to continue to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including through the full implementation of its mission-wide early warning strategy with associated early warning indicators; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; enhanced efforts to respond promptly and effectively to threats of violence against civilians; securing, through increased police patrols, IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for IDP camps and areas of return; and (b) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and humanitarian activities, so as to

5. In a communiqué issued on 9 May, following the 374th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, the African Union and the United Nations agreed to conduct a joint investigation into the 4 May incident in order to establish the facts surrounding it, to determine whether the incident constituted a violation of relevant agreements and to provide recommendations, including on actions and measures to be taken by all involved, namely the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan and the traditional leadership of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities, to prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents. On 3 July, the African Union Commission appointed Anil Gayan, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mauritius, to chair the investigation team. The United Nations is represented on the team by Lieutenant-General Joseph Owonibi, a retired Senior Officer of the Nigerian army. The joint investigation mission started on 15 July and is scheduled to last for four weeks.

6. The widespread presence of small arms in the Abyei Area remained a significant security threat. The prevention of the overt carriage of arms by communities continued to be a top priority for UNISFA. During the reporting period, UNISFA troops disarmed members of both communities in several locations, recovering weapons and ammunition. In Faruk, in northern Abyei, UNISFA disarmed two Misseriya carrying rifles and ammunition on 19 May and 7 June. UNISFA also disarmed two Misseriya carrying rifles and ammunition, on 28 May in Um Khariat, and on 10 June in Diffra. In central Abyei, four Misseriya carrying rifles and ammunition were disarmed on 29 May in Noong, while one Misseriya man was arrested in Goli. The firearms are in the temporary custody of the mission until they can be handed over to the relevant authorities.

7. There have been cases of illegal roadblocks, armed robbery and cattle raiding during the reporting period. On 5 June, a UNISFA patrol dismantled an illegal roadblock in Diffra manned by four Misseriya youth who were attempting to extort money from local traders. On 8 June, six trucks that had been stolen from a Sudanese construction company on 6 June at Abu Ghazala were recovered by UNISFA troops and returned to the company.

8. On 20 May, three trucks belonging to Sudanese contractors hired by UNISFA to transport sand from Diffra to Dokura were stopped on their way back near Dokura and their drivers were attacked by Ngok Dinka youth. The drivers sustained injuries and the youth also confiscated one of the trucks, which is yet to be recovered. On 11 June, 28 Misseriya youths on 14 motorcycles armed with AK-47 rifles and other small weapons attempted to loot South Sudanese vehicles at Abu Gazala, but were apprehended and disarmed by UNISFA troops.

9. On 1 July, local residents informed UNISFA that around nine unidentified assailants, dressed in military uniform and armed with AK-47 rifles, stormed Galary village near Dokura in central Abyei. They shot and killed a 19-year-old Ngok Dinka youth and took with them approximately 60 head of cattle belonging to local residents. The attackers fled but the stolen livestock was later recovered. On 6 July, a group of unidentified men killed a 60-year-old Ngok Dinka man and stole around 38 head of the victim's cattle. UNISFA immediately mounted a tracking and cordoning operation and succeeded in recovering and returning all of the stolen livestock, although the perpetrators were able to escape under the cover of darkness.

10. The security of oil facilities in the Abyei Area is another concern. On 12 June, a pump at fuel station 2, located in Ajaj, 62 km east of Diffra town, caught fire and

facilitate the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur; and *requests* UNAMID to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non-governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;

5. *Emphasizes* UNAMID's Chapter VII mandate, as defined in resolution 1769, to deliver its core tasks to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan and to ensure the freedom of movement and security of UNAMID's own personnel and humanitarian workers; *urges* UNAMID to deter any threats against itself and its mandate; reiterates that it is important to ensure that contingents are properly prepared and effectively equipped to be able to carry out UNAMID's mandate, and urges continued efforts, with those contingents for whom it is necessary, to achieve improvements in this area;

6. *Welcomes* the Framework for AU and United Nations Facilitation of the Darfur Peace Process, and the priority given to UNAMID's efforts, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to support this framework in accordance with paragraphs 7, 8 and 10 below, and *welcomes* the efforts of the AU High-level Implementation Panel for Sudan in this regard;

7. *Urges* the signatory parties to implement the DDPD in full, including by ensuring that the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), National Human Rights Commission and Office for the Special Prosecutor for Darfur, as well as the Darfur Regional Security Committee, the establishment of which is welcome, are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates, *demands* that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the DDPD; and, in this context, condemns the killing of Mohamed Bashar and other members of his movement by JEM-Gibril forces, and the taking captive of several others, and further demands their immediate release; and *requests* UNAMID to support the implementation of the DDPD, by working closely with the United Nations country team on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and building the capacity of the police, justice and corrections sectors; and welcomes the Integrated Strategic Framework developed by UNAMID and the United Nations country team for United Nations system-wide support to the DDPD;

8. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict, including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups, engage immediately and without preconditions to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), and further demands that all parties to the conflict and other groups immediately cease all acts of violence, in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;

9. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Joint Chief Mediator to revitalize the peace process, including through renewed engagement of the non-signatory movements;

10. *Reaffirms* its support for: a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an environment of respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including women, such that they can exercise their views without fear of retribution; freedom of speech and assembly to permit open consultations; freedom of movement of participants and UNAMID; proportional participation among Darfurians; freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation; and freedom from interference by the Government or the armed groups; welcomes steps taken in this regard, in

exploded. UNISFA troops assisted in extinguishing the fire. The exact cause of the explosion is yet to be ascertained. As a precautionary measure, the mission stationed troops at the pumping station for a week, in addition to increasing patrols in the vicinity of Ajaj. On 8 July, local sources informed UNISFA of the presence of an unidentified armed group in the Dumboloya area near the Baloom oil pipeline in eastern Abyei. A verification patrol deployed by UNISFA could not confirm the veracity of the information, but, as a precautionary measure, the mission deployed troops to patrol the area.

11. The reverse migration of the Misseriya progressed during the reporting period, involving approximately 140,000 Misseriya with about 1,650,000 livestock crossing the Abyei Area from South Sudan en route to the Sudan.

12. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) continued to contribute to the stabilization of the Abyei Area and to the protection of civilians and supported mission operations. During the 2012-2013 financial year, UNMAS completed the recovery and destruction of 1,432 items of explosive remnants of war and more than 515 kilograms of small arms ammunition. It also assessed over 1 million m^2 of land, conducted general mine action assessments in 88 villages, surveyed 305 km priority routes and verified or cleared 105 km of roads of landmines and explosive remnants of war. On 1 July, UNMAS suspended its mine clearance operations with the onset of the rainy season.

III. Political developments

13. No progress was made towards the establishment of the temporary institutions in Abyei and the further implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee has not met since the extraordinary session convened by UNISFA on 2 and 3 May, at which the Committee's Co-Chairs from the Sudan and South Sudan resolved to declare the Abyei Area "weapon free" and to speed up the establishment of the Abyei Police Service. No decisions were made, however, at the meeting on the timetable for the implementation of those pledges.

14. Following the killing of their Paramount Chief on 4 May, the Ngok Dinka community of Abyei has rejected the establishment and continuation of any joint institutions between the Sudan and South Sudan, including the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the Abyei Area Administration institutions and the Abyei Police Service.

15. Since Presidents Omar al-Bashir and Salva Kiir publicly committed, on 24 May, to swiftly address issues related to Abyei, including the temporary arrangements, the parties have focused primarily on the conditions for the holding of the Abyei referendum as a matter of priority. President Thabo Mbeki, in his capacity as Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, raised the issue with both Presidents in the margins of the African Union Summit in late May. Both Heads of State reiterated their commitment to holding a referendum to resolve the final status of Abyei. President Bashir emphasized, however, that he could not agree to certain provisions of the proposal of the Implementation Panel that he believed were in violation of the Abyei Protocol of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Those provisions included the proposed eligibility criteria of "permanent residents" only (whereas the protocol referred to those "residing" in the Area), and the chairmanship of the Referendum Commission by the African Union

particular the finalization of the strategy for the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultations, endorsed by the facilitators, UNAMID, the AU-HIP and the State of Qatar; *calls on* the Government of Sudan and the armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment for such a dialogue to begin promptly; *requests* UNAMID to support and monitor the development of such a dialogue, and *requests* the Secretary-General in his regular reports, referred to in paragraph 14 below, to report any security incidents, threats, violations of the participants' freedoms or instances of interference as well as on the overall environment for the dialogue. *Calls on* the signatories of the DDPD to heed the results of the internal dialogue process, and to respond in the context of DDPD implementation to the wants and needs of the people expressed through such a process;

11. *Commends* UNAMID troop- and police-contributing countries and the contributions of donors to UNAMID, calls on Member States to pledge and provide remaining force enablers, including military air assets, required for the Mission, and recalls the importance of continued close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries; *strongly condemns* all attacks on UNAMID, including the 13 July attack that led to the death of seven United Nations peacekeepers, and other attacks that have killed or wounded others; *underlines* that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable and notes that individuals and entities who plan, sponsor or participate in such attacks constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and may therefore meet the designation criteria provided for in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005); *demands* that there be no recurrence of such attacks and that those responsible be held to account following prompt and thorough investigation, *stresses* the need to enhance the safety and security of UNAMID personnel, urges UNAMID to take all necessary measures within its rules of engagement to protect United Nations personnel and equipment; condemns the ongoing impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring all perpetrators of any such crimes to justice and to cooperate with UNAMID in this regard, and further urges relevant parties to cooperate with the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by subsequent resolutions;

12. *Commends* the credible work of the Tripartite Mechanism but *expresses deep concern* at increased restrictions and bureaucratic impediments placed by the Government of Sudan upon UNAMID movement and operations, particularly to areas of recent conflict; *calls on* all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, *demands* that the Government of Sudan comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly regarding the movement of patrols, flight and equipment clearances, the removal of all obstacles to the use of UNAMID aerial assets, and the timely provision of visas for UNAMID personnel and processing of its equipment at the port of entry to Sudan; welcomes that, in the latest rotation cycle, equipment clearances were given in a more timely manner, but expresses concern that other delays continue; *welcomes* some progress made in the provision of such visas, but *deplores* continued delays, which threaten seriously to undermine the ability of the mission to implement its mandate; *demands* that the Government of Sudan respect the rights of UNAMID personnel under the SOFA;

13. *Reiterates* its demand that UNAMID be given a licence for its own radio transmitter in line with the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement, so that it can communicate freely with all Darfuri stakeholders;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Council every 90 days on progress in the implementation of UNAMID's mandate, including the operational and self-sustainment capabilities of troop and police contingents, as well as on progress on the political track, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the IDP sites and refugee camps, the actions of all parties with respect to the provisions of this resolution, human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, early recovery and on all restrictions and bureaucratic impediments to UNAMID's freedom of movement; welcomes the updated benchmarks and indicators for UNAMID submitted by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the African Union, in his report of 16 October 2012 (S/2012/771), and the inclusion in his regular reports to the Council every 90 days thereafter of an assessment of progress towards and obstacles to the achievement of these benchmarks, which help the Council to assess progress made by UNAMID in implementing its mandate, as well as the cooperation of the Government of Sudan and the armed groups with UNAMID, as well as all parties' compliance with their international obligations;

15. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, including attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; *affirms*, in this context, the Council's condemnation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law; *calls* for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for all parties to commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire and *underlines* the need for UNAMID to report on major instances of violence which undermine the parties' full and constructive efforts towards peace;

16. *Expresses* its serious concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Darfur, and at the threats to humanitarian organizations that persist, *welcomes* that humanitarian organizations are able to deliver aid to most people in need of assistance in Darfur but *expresses serious concern* that access to populations in conflict-affected areas remains constrained, deplores the increased restrictions on humanitarian access in Darfur resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of Sudan, notes the publication of the Government of Sudan's Directives for Humanitarian Work 2013, regarding cooperation with the humanitarian community on facilitation of humanitarian access in Darfur, and calls for their full implementation, stressing the need for the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations; and *demands* that the Government of Sudan, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, while respecting United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence;

17. *Condemns* increased human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including extrajudicial killings, the excessive use of force, abduction of civilians, acts of sexual and gender-based violence and arbitrary arrests and detentions, *expresses* deep concern about the situation of all those so detained,

(whereas the protocol provides that the two parties form the Referendum Commission). Subsequently, in June, President Mbeki sent letters to both Presidents asking for the names of their representatives to discuss and propose solutions. There has been no further progress on this issue.

16. A meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism was scheduled for 5 June in Juba, following the extraordinary meeting in Addis Ababa on 26 April. The meeting was postponed due to increased tensions between the parties on their respective support and the harbouring of one another's rebel groups. A new date for the meeting is yet to be finalized.

IV. Status of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

17. The operationalization of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism has continued according to the implementation plan approved by the co-chairs of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism on 19 December 2012 and its implementation matrix adopted on 8 March 2013 in Addis Ababa. The plots for the building of Sector headquarters in Malakal and Buram have been identified, in conjunction with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), respectively. On 30 June, the Government of the Sudan formally communicated its consent for the use of the land in Buram. Confirmation from the Government of South Sudan for the use of the land in Malakal is still pending.

18. The security situation in and around the headquarters of the Monitoring Mechanism in Kadugli deteriorated due to the outbreak of fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-North) during the reporting period. Consequently, the Mechanism suspended its operational activities, including monitoring and verification patrols out of Kadugli from 9 June to 21 July.

19. Regular exchanges of shelling and firing between the Sudanese Armed Forces and SPLM-North has been observed since that time. On 14 June, one mortar shell fired by SPLM-North hit the UNISFA logistics base in Kadugli. One Ethiopian peacekeeper was killed and two others were wounded. On 17 and 18 June, heavy shelling was observed within Kadugli town, including in the areas around the stadium, the airport and the headquarters of the Monitoring Mechanism.

20. In an effort to enhance the security and safety of mission personnel located in the area, UNISFA has constructed three security bunkers at the Kadugli base and commenced work on a fourth bunker. The bunkers have been furbished with lighting, ablution facilities, communications and supplies (food, water and medical).

21. UNMAS is also a critical enabler for the work of the Monitoring Mechanism, both facilitating access for United Nations and national observers on the ground and providing them with predeployment training. UNMAS has deployed Patrol Support Teams in Gok Machar and Kadugli in preparation for full operations of the Monitoring Mechanism. Three additional demining Patrol Support Teams will deploy to the Buram and Malakal sector headquarters once they are established.

V. Humanitarian situation

22. During the reporting period, humanitarian agencies shifted from a dry season response, focused primarily on meeting returnee needs, to a rainy season response, which concentrates more broadly on food security and the provision of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene.

23. By the end of June, over 1,500 families in and around the Agok area and around the Abyei town area received non-food assistance, including plastic sheeting and agricultural implements, and seeds were distributed to over 5,000 families. Within the Abyei Area, the World Food Programme (WFP) continued to provide food assistance to close to 80,000 people. Following an inter-agency assessment by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP added 1,297 returnees to its food distribution list.

VI. Protection of civilians

24. UNISFA continued to implement its multifaceted conflict prevention and mitigation strategy, involving monitoring and early warning assessments and the conduct of day-and-night patrols, as well as increasing its air patrols due to the onset of the rainy season.

25. The mission continued to engage local communities, primarily through the joint security committees, to ensure the conclusion of a peaceful migration process. However, the lack of progress in the implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, particularly the absence of commitment from the parties to establish the Abyei Council, Administration, the Abyei Police Service and other local governance and rule of law institutions continues to pose a significant challenge to law and order in the Abyei Area.

26. There have been no new developments with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, as provided for under paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2075 (2012).

VII. Deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

27. As of 5 July 2013, the military component of UNISFA stood at 3,938 of its authorized troop strength of 5,326 authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2104 (2013) of 29 May 2013 (a ceiling of 4,200 for the Force and 1,126 to enable the mission to fully support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism). Preparations are under way for the deployment of the force protection unit for the Monitoring Mechanism. The unit will consist of 1,096 troops, divided into four self-sustained companies of 267 troops each and a headquarters element of 28 personnel. The remaining 30 troops will be deployed as staff officers. Members of the force protection unit are currently undergoing predeployment training in Ethiopia.

28. The United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia are working to expedite the deployment of an advance party of the force protection unit in early August, comprising three platoons and a command element (120 troops), which will enable

including civil society members and IDPs, and *emphasizes* the importance of ensuring within its current mandate, UNAMID's, and other relevant organizations' ability to monitor such cases and in this regard urges the Government of Sudan to extend greater cooperation with UNAMID towards fulfilment of this goal; *calls on* the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated, and *emphasizes* the importance of UNAMID acting to promote human rights, bringing abuses and violations to the attention of the authorities and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide reporting on all the human rights issues identified in this resolution in his regular reports to the Security Council, and to report promptly gross violations and abuses to the Security Council;

18. *Takes note* of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy, encourages UNAMID to implement it fully, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

19. *Notes* that conflict in one area of Sudan affects other areas of Sudan and the wider region; and *urges* close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including UNAMID, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

20. *Notes* the request contained in paragraph 25 of resolution 2109 (2013) related to the regional threat of the Lord's Resistance Army, and *encourages* UNAMID, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard;

21. *Stresses* the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions, *demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, or their local integration; *expresses* deep concern at the significant worsening of insecurity and increase in displacements this year and the resulting humanitarian and protection needs, and at the fact that approximately two million IDPs and refugees remain displaced, *stresses* the importance of the Joint Verification Mechanism in verifying the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature and *expresses* deep concern over some bureaucratic obstacles that undermine its effectiveness and independence;

22. *Notes* that security and freedom of movement will greatly facilitate recovery initiatives and a return to normalcy in Darfur; *stresses* the importance of early recovery efforts in Darfur when such interventions are suitable, and in this respect *encourages* UNAMID, within its current mandate, to facilitate the work of the United Nations country team and expert agencies on recovery and reconstruction in Darfur, inter alia through the provision of area security; *calls on* all parties to provide unhindered access and on the Government of Sudan to lift all access restrictions, work to resolve the root causes of the Darfur crisis and to increase investment in early recovery activity;

23. *Expresses* deep concern over the increased localized conflicts, increased criminality and violence and their effect on civilians, and particularly over the sharp increase in inter-tribal clashes and *calls on* all parties urgently to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation and dialogue; *expresses deep concern* over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons, and, in this regard, *requests* UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, including with civil society organizations and *authorizes* the Joint Chief Mediator to conduct mediation and reconciliation efforts involving Darfuri armed groups; *further requests* UNAMID to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in accordance with its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1769, and in this context, to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work;

24. *Encourages* the Joint Chief Mediator, in his facilitation of the Darfur peace process and his mediation and reconciliation efforts, to be mindful of other relevant peace processes;

25. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all acts of sexual violence, and make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat such violence, in accordance with resolution 2106 (2013); and *requests* UNAMID to report on sexual and gender-based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, including through the timely appointment of women protection advisers, and notes the inclusion of protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence, as part of the mission-wide Protection of Civilians strategy identified in paragraph 4 above, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), and associated resolutions on women, peace and security, are implemented by UNAMID, including supporting the participation of women during all stages of peace processes, particularly in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning and peacebuilding, including women's civil society organizations, and through the appointment of gender advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

26. *Demands* furthermore that the parties to the conflict immediately cease all violations and abuses against children and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, including as part of the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above, of the situation of children including through enhanced cooperation with child protection actors and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of children and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law committed against children;

27. *Takes note* of the ongoing review of the civilian component of UNAMID, and expects this review to ensure that the Mission will effectively and efficiently implement its mandate and respond to developments on the ground and emerging priority needs;

28. *Recognizes* UNAMID's efforts to manage the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling mandated tasks, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and *encourages* UNAMID to continue such efforts;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General periodically to review and update the concept of operations and rules of engagement of UNAMID in line with the mission's mandate under relevant Security Council resolutions and to report, as part of the reports referred to in paragraph 14 above, on this to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

30. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.